

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

Any person who will take the trouble to look into a file of some Honolulu paper of a few years back and cast his eye over the advertising columns and note such names as incidentally occur elsewhere, will perhaps agree with us that of those who then figured on the scene as representatives of the smaller parts, that means to say in the humbler walks of life, and still continue to do so, there ought to be a larger proportion before hand with the world. The wages of our mechanics are good, even when the cost of the necessities of life is taken into account, yet a great many men are now just where they were at least half a score of years ago; when the end of the week comes, there is no provision for a rainy day, and old age, which is not tardy here in its approaches towards us foreigners, finds some people, who might easily have been otherwise, quite unprovided. Nor are there many societies—ones or two there may be—with which the class of persons we are pointing at can unite, and when the day of trouble comes, receive, not as an alms, but as a *quid pro quo*, a return for subscriptions regularly paid during more prosperous days, enough to keep actual want from the door.

The fact seems to be that while there are continually offering a good many opportunities for getting rid of money, the facility for laying it by in small instalments is still wanting. There is very seldom any difficulty in investing, say \$500, safely and profitably, but what is a man to do who has got his five or fifteen dollars only, and yet would gladly make a nest egg of it, if he only knew how? To keep it in his chest is dangerous. Chests are often broken into and their contents stolen. A man under many social circumstances will go a little further than he otherwise would be inclined to do, knowing that he has a trifle lying idle at home. A friend may get into difficulties, and a kind heart melt into affording a larger share of relief than the man in whose bosom it beats ought in prudence to extend. For he is remembered that we have the authority of King David, through Brady and Tate, for saying of the good man, that

"What his charity imparts,
He saves by prudence in affairs."

But in fact there is no end to the temptation. Perhaps the good woman (knowing the state of the exchequer) may set her heart on something fine, and who that calls himself a man would not go a little out of his pace to see his wife the observed of all observers, and a thorn in the side of some pretentious neighbor, who, it may be, has been making reflections? Then there is that uneasiness which attends the very fact of possession, that consciousness of power which leads to restlessness and a desire to exercise it in some shape or other. In fine, those who can keep their money in a drawer are such as are made of the sterner stuff—they do not number one in ten.

The solution of the difficulty we are referring to does actually lie in a nut-shell. A Savings Bank is the thing wanted. To reduce the thing to first principles we may say that the united savings of the depositors for one week would be quite considerable enough for an investment, whereas singly they could not invest. All the rest is machinery and detail. One great point would be to have for managers men whose names would be a more effective guarantee than any network of checks and counter-checks. Thank goodness, such persons are to be found here, nor does it seem probable that they would refuse their countenance and the little necessary labor to further a scheme which has nothing Utopian about it, but takes its stand on common sense alone, whilst it is one eminently qualified to benefit a valuable and honest class of society.

Why an institution so conducive to economy and thrift has never yet been established it is not easy to say, or, rather perhaps, it would not be easy to explain out of Honolulu. Savings Banks have come to be regarded as a national necessity elsewhere, and have contributed, as Life Assurance Associations have also done, to the relief of many men, women and children in the hour of trouble when death occurred or work was not to be procured, besides enabling other persons to better their condition and make a start in life. Here, where the interest on money is higher than in most other countries, the advantage of not keeping one's talent in a napkin would be readily appreciated, whilst the little scraps of capital united would make a sum sufficient if judiciously invested to encourage industry where now for the want of capital stagnation exists, and create a call for labor of which the depositors themselves would be the first to reap the advantage. But all this has been long ago urged in vain, and great credit, we venture to assert, is due to those who have urged it, however unsuccessful their efforts may have proved. The Rev. S. C. Damon has frequently brought the subject forward in the journal he edits, and Mr. Wylie has gone into and elucidated it before the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society. But we are hard to move, we Honolulu folk.

A Glance at Kauni.

A gentleman who returned last week from a flying visit to Kauni gives us a very pleasant idea of the existing state of things to leeward. He says it is impossible to speak in terms of commendation too high of the hospitality which every where awaits a stranger on that island. Amongst Hawaiians and foreigners this characteristic was equally observable.

The failure of the coffee crop in Hanalei is something that our informant speaks of as a public loss, as of course it is. The trees look as if fire had passed through and among them; whether they can ever recover and bear again deponent sayeth not. But when the history of the two plantations is taken into consideration—the untiring perseverance in the face of every obstacle that has been displayed on one side of the river, and the liberality with which the other estate has recently been managed and its proprietorship assumed under rather unfavorable circumstances—it is impossible not to sympathize with the enterprising men upon whom the loss falls. It seems almost too much to suppose that Mr. Titcomb, after being frustrated by certain people in his attempt to produce silk, and his hopes in coffee being apparently destroyed

by a still smaller insect, will now turn his hand to sugar. If he does, however, the people of experience give it as their opinion that in that article he must be successful. The richness of the soil combined with the humidity of the valley would blot out from the lexicon of that undertaking any such word as fail. In Mr. Wylie's case we shall be anything but surprised to hear that such a change has been decided on—not because he has more energy than the gentleman whose lands lie side by side with his, but for other good and sufficient reasons to which there is no need to make a public allusion. But let it be remembered that our informant does not commit himself to the opinion that the coffee-plants are past revival, so pending the solution of that question, let us hope for the best.

In going round the island the gentleman who has kindly given us his impressions particularly observed three herds of cattle, and it seems that in their condition they may answer to the three degrees of comparison. Mr. Dudoit's herd, nominally at Kihuna, but in point of fact scattered over one side of the island, may be said to be in the positive degree, for it is positively inferior to the other two; Mr. Hanalei's herd makes the comparative, for it is comparatively a good one; but when we talk of Mr. McBride's cattle, running in or near Waimea, we talk of the superlative, for, from the source already alluded to, we learn that they are finer, that is to say, larger and in better condition than anything he has elsewhere seen. We believe this to be a portion of the herd of the late Mr. Ruddach, who prided himself upon their gentleness of disposition and reduced them to a remarkable degree of domesticity, even at a time when Spanish saddles and spurs were, more generally than at present, driving other cattle to distraction, and Spanish lasses were in full swing. We hear that their present owner intends to slaughter some of them in the coming fall season and pack some extra fine beef for family use. Of Dr. Wood's herd and that of Mr. Widemann we do not hear anything on this occasion, but if they had fallen under our informant's eye he surely would have mentioned them, for very considerable pains and certain expenses have been gone to in order to improve them, especially by the infusion of new blood.

Of the roads, we are told that they are very good—better than those on such parts of Oahu as the gentleman has traveled over. It is a pleasant carriage drive from Nawiliwili to Hanalei, and from Hanalei to the direction of Waimea the thoroughfare is better still. At one place, Hanapepe perhaps, Mr. Cole, formerly of the Honolulu police force, is making a causeway to prevent the necessity of fording, as has been done from time immemorial. It would appear that he is making a thorough job of it, and its convenience will not fail to be appreciated by visitors as well as residents. We thought we would just note these few reminiscences to let the inhabitants of the island which was the last to be brought under the rule of Kamehameha know that what interests them is interesting here, and to give our tourists a hint that when they are debating whether to go, they may as well follow the direction that emigrants principally favor, and turn their faces westward.

THE PAST WEEK.

Death of R. Coody, Esq.

On Sunday afternoon last, when the bark *Fanny Major* lay in sight off the harbor with the private signal of R. Coody & Co. at half-mast, a presentiment of evil ran through the crowds of gazers on who watched the approach of the vessel; yet few were hardy enough to think, and fewer yet to give utterance to the thought, that our much esteemed townsman, R. Coody, Esq., was he to whom that mute signal of distress alluded. When a boat from the vessel, however, had landed, and the information of the sad bereavement been confirmed, there came a visible gloom upon every countenance, and men spoke softly to their neighbors. It was but a few weeks ago when, in all the vigor of manhood and apparent strength of health, he embarked for San Francisco to perfect some business transactions and to be gone but a short while. It was in this very vessel that he now returns in; but who of the hundreds that shook hands at parting, would have been wily enough or prophetic enough to predict his return under such sadly reversed circumstances?

Attacked, on the passage over to the Coast, by cholera morbus, Mr. Coody succumbed after three days' illness, and expired on board on the 18th of June last. Through the kind forethought and care of Capt. Paty, the remains were preserved and brought back to Honolulu for interment.

On Monday afternoon the funeral took place. The "Honolulu Rifles," of which company Mr. Coody was the Captain, and the Masonic Societies, of which he was a member, received the corpse from the side of the vessel, and followed by a large concourse of citizens, escorted it to the late residence of the deceased up the Valley, where the Rev. S. C. Damon performed the funeral service, and thence to the V. V. Cemetery, where it was deposited in a vault, receiving a Masonic funeral and the military salute.

As a mark of respect and a tribute to the rank of the deceased, a detachment of his Majesty's Household Guards accompanied the procession to and from the Cemetery.

Mr. Coody leaves a wife and three infant children. They have the deepest sympathy of all who know them, but of their anguish or to their grief we may not speak; for we also have loved and lost and know the sacredness of such a sorrow in such an hour.

We learn that to-morrow at 11 A. M., the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, President of Oahu College, will preach a funeral sermon at the Fort Street Church, in memory of R. Coody, when the "Honolulu Rifles" and the Masonic Societies will be present.

The bark *Melita* from Boston, brought out the Geographical maps of the two hemispheres which Mr. Armstrong had ordered to be printed at Boston while there last year. As far as neatness, clearness and elegance of execution are concerned, they are fully deserving of the high praise we gave them some time ago. We observed however, a singular perversion of common sense in reversing the names of the hemispheres and calling the Eastern the Western, and vice versa. We understand however, that this is not the fault of the printer, but one of the geographical conceits of the Hawaiian school system and its patrons. We supposed as much. But the maps are really excellent, and—*mutatis mutandis*—will be very serviceable.

For San Francisco.

The Brig *Emma* leaves to day with the mail. The *Fanny Major* will leave about the 3d of next month.

Another Town School.

Ever since Prof. E. G. Beckwith withdrew from the Royal School to the groves of Panahou, and in so doing, took with him the greater part of the scholars, the educational efforts of the foreign portion of the community here in Honolulu—with exception of the Free School under Mr. Ingraham—have been frittered away on an indefinite number of private schools subject to the inconveniences of unsuitable locations, and the uncertainty of their time of continuation, besides the variation in the price of tuition. To remedy this a number of citizens met together on Saturday last, organized a meeting, and appointed a Committee to procure a proper and centrally situated school-room, to engage a teacher, the meeting pledging itself to furnish at least 25 scholars for the first term, at \$10 each for the term of ten weeks, and to canvass the community generally for the support of this enterprise.

The committee appointed were B. F. Snow, A. B. Bates and A. J. Cartwright, Esqs.

We learn since then that the committee has obtained the use of the basement-room of the Fort Street Church for a school room, and that they are in hopes of engaging Miss Mary Thurston (the lady alluded to in our last number) as teacher.

We know and can bear witness to the liberal sentiments of the Committee in regard to color and creed; a good moral training at home and correct deportment at school being the only conditions of enjoying the benefits of the school.

The 31st of July.

To day, 'twilight, on the 31st inst., is the Restoration Day when the National flag and Sovereignty was restored to the Government of this country by the late Admiral Thomas. That event is now fifteen years ago; and who that then knew Honolulu and knows it to-day, could have predicted the peculiar course of "coming events" without "their shadows before," that have rendered Hawaiian history a political romance, Hawaiian life a bundle of antitheses?

We hear of large quantities from the feathered and bristled creation being collected and prepared for *lunas* and *ahaians* on that day.

Good on our Side!

We learn that the American ship *Lucas* which left San Francisco on the 11th inst. for this port, and is now due, will be put up for the gold mines on Fraser river and take stock and passengers. She is consigned to E. P. Adams. In view of the fact that the *L. P. Foster* takes over a considerable number of donkeys and mules for the use of the mines, we wish that the editor of the *Hae Hae* would take the occasion to entertain his readers upon the bad economy they have been pursuing in rearing up horseflesh that is not worth the passage money, instead of going into donkey-dom, and producing an article that is saleable abroad, or at least useful at home.

With what peculiar kind of stock the *Lucas* will load we are not informed, but we suppose the Trade will understand us when we call it *line-stock*.

Public Lecture.

We understand that a public and a free lecture will be given by D. Frick, LL. D., on Thursday next, July 29th, at 7 o'clock A. M. It is intended as an introduction to a course of four lectures to be subscribed for (at the moderate price of one dollar for all), and which will follow immediately.

The subject of the present lecture is "Love and Charity."

We know that these are not empty names in Honolulu.

Off for the New Mines.

It is said that the schooner *L. P. Foster* leaves to-day for Puget's Sound and the Northern mines. The future here is not near so great as it appears to be in San Francisco. Hawaiian residents saw the Elephant in '48 and '49, and the sight has been good for sore eyes ever since.

Bleeding.

We regret to learn that bleeding is extensively resorted to by some of the quack-doctors of the country, and patronized by the natives notwithstanding the repeated instances of fatal results therefrom. If we are correctly informed, these gentlemen on the *Songrudo* pattern bleed for every ill, from syphilis to consumption. Dr. Guillou alluded to this class of practitioners in his interesting public lecture delivered a few months ago; but the denotation of his thunder has passed, and the vermin have returned to their prey. Who will fire the next shot? who will bleed the bleeders? Our correspondent M. of last week hits somebody hard. Who will pass along the view-holla?

"The Herpesian."

We have received the five first numbers of a semi-monthly "Journal of literature and art," published in San Francisco, of which Mrs. F. H. Day is the talented and accomplished Editress. It affords us pleasure to say, that it is the purest in tone, the kindest in manner, of any journal designed for the family circle that we have lately seen, and its benign, softening influence upon the heart can not fail of being felt alike by the gray-haired sage who, warned by experience, is nursing his aspirations for a bolder flight when the curtain has dropped on the present, and by the bright-eyed child whose clear and silvery laugh mocks at experience. It is chiefly addressed to women, depending upon their influence as mothers, wives and sisters, to spread and inculcate a taste for whatever is lovely, is good and is true in principle and practice.

The terms are \$4 per annum per single copy. We are not aware of any agency of the "Herpesian" in Honolulu; and yet we deem it immensely more deserving of patronage than many a flash journal who finds a passage and a circulation here.

The Editress's address is "111 Washington street, San Francisco."

From the *S. F. Bulletin* we clip the following:

Account-Current between California and Fraser River.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1858.
To the FRASER RIVER MINING COMPANY—Gentlemen:
I beg to call your attention to the enclosed account made up to the 30th ultimo, showing a balance due this State, at that date, of Three Millions Six Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, (\$3,648,800). Allow me to suggest, that a remittance would be acceptable, and unless forthcoming in all this month, I shall begin to think there is something rotten in Denmark.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PETER SIMPLE, Auditor.

The Fraser River Mine in account with the State of California.

June 30—To cash paid for the passage of 15,000 men to Puget Sound and Vancouver Island	\$ 450,000 00
To 30 days time of 15,000 men at \$3 00 per day	1,350,000 00
To 18,000 tons of assorted merchandise shipped by steamers and sailing vessels to date, at an average cost of \$100 per ton freight paid	1,800,000 00
To cash invested in lost loads in Belting, Lacey Bay and Victoria	50,000 00
June 30—By gold dust sold to date	1,200 00
Balance to credit of Fraser River	\$3,648,800 00

San Francisco, June 30, 1858.

Balance to credit of Fraser River

[Patience, my dear! You have more than paid your own debt to the Eastern States; why should you be so hard on Fraser River?—Ed.]

A Small Appropriation.

Our friend of Makawao writing to the *New England Farmer* an account of the wheat-growing in his neighborhood, says, "Kekaha, the most prosperous Hawaiian wheat grower I have, lost fifty acres from this cause." This is an extraordinary form of expression that we are in fear lest the readers of the periodical in which it appears will do our peculiar institutions the injustice to suppose that the reverend gentleman has a whole gang of wheat growers and other fell-laws, in the success of whose undertakings he not only feels, but has, a decided interest. Whoever would have thought that the exemplary Kekaha would turn out to be Mr. Green's "Uncle Tom."

The Lemon Guava.

We have received from Mr. John Montgomery a plate of lemon guavas, a fruit which to be appreciated only needs to be eaten. Mr. Montgomery is, as every body here knows, an enthusiastic gardener in all the branches of that seductive employment, and he allows no chance to escape of adding to the number of our fruits and flowers. Whilst on this subject we may observe that the experimental garden of the R. H. Agricultural Society is getting quite into shape, and under the judicious management to which it is subjected, aided by the able exertions of Mr. Holstein, it will soon be, if it is not already, one of the most interesting spots in the neighborhood of Honolulu.

An open confession is good for the Soul.

We admire the refinement of sensitiveness with which the *Advertiser* refuses to feed upon its own errors, misrepresentations and exaggerations—sufficient in all conscience to keep it bobbing and making acknowledgments for six months to come—but hastens to eat the words and clean the tracks of its correspondents. Week before this, a correspondent in the *Advertiser* charged the Marshal and the Harbor Master with having received monies which the law did not allow them. Instead of checking the wrong and correcting the error last week, the *Advertiser* starts it in circulation, but follows it up with a disclaimer! It is no doubt manly and honorable to acknowledge an error, but it is neither manly nor honorable to give circulation to an error tending to ascertain whether the insinuation is founded in fact and justice.

While the *Advertiser* is in the humor of confessing, will it turn "State's evidence" upon itself and tell how that monstrous story was made up that the Government is \$10,000 a year out of pocket by the Government Press?

Steeple Chase.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, announcing that a "Steeple Chase" will be run on Waikiki plains on the 31st inst. "in commemoration of the restoration of the H. I. flag." As an unusual spectacle on these islands, we expect that the race will attract a large concourse of spectators. It is also proposed to provide a dinner or luncheon on the plains; but for this and other things connected with the race and the festivities of the day, a meeting is called at Macfarlane's Lyceum this evening to appoint Committee, stewards &c.

We are requested to inform the public that all seats in the Fort St. Church will be free at the 11 o'clock service to-morrow, except the wing slips and four front rows of seats across the house.

Also, that there will be no forenoon service at the Bethel church, but only in the evening.

Our acknowledgments are due to Captain John Paty of the *Fanny Major*, to J. W. Sullivan and W. E. Loomis of San Francisco, for files of late papers from all parts.

At a Special Meeting of the HONOLULU RIFLES held on Monday, July 19, at their Armory, the following resolutions were received and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise dealings with his creatures, to remove by death from this world of cares and trials our much esteemed and worthy Commander, Richard Coody—therefore,
Resolved, that the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of our departed Commander, in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, has filled our hearts with mourning and sorrow.
Resolved, that in the death of Captain Coody, his wife and children have lost a fond and affectionate husband and father; the community a useful citizen; a society an esteemed and respected member, and this corps a beloved and generous officer.
Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with the widow and family of the deceased in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, that the Lieutenant Commanding be instructed to invite the Rev. E. G. Beckwith to deliver a funeral address next Sabbath morning, at the Fort Street Church, and that this corps attend in full uniform.

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to transcribe these Resolutions in the Minutes of this meeting, and furnish a copy to the bereaved family, and to the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Polynesian* newspapers, and respectfully request the publication of the same.
J. H. BROWN, Lieut. Commanding.
P. C. JONES, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

Sir—A few lines in your last issue impressed me forcibly with the propriety of investing with mystery any event capable of attracting the curiosity and interest of the public. A little object will loom large in a mist; how much more a collision extensive enough to dissolve the fabric of a church? The public will have an opinion; how much preferable is it that it should be founded in truth and justice to all parties? I humbly presume when an investigating committee of selected examiners have been chosen to inquire into the cause and character of the differences, the least they could do would be to state the bare facts on which the quarrel commenced and those which prolonged it, and of course the individuals concerned. Without any comment or sentiment, a very few temperate words would decide this, and there would be no occasion for the multifarious details of separate justifications—the public common sense would save parties that trouble. This is the only way of internal spirituals, but one of external temporals, on which the internal are dependent, and which may be as legitimately determined by the world as by the church. It is unquestionably a great scandal, the offence of which rests somewhere, when an active and almost feverishly zealous religious body, which admits neither of delay in time nor of limit in its object, in reforming and benefiting others, should eventually prove incapable of self-government and social agreement, and report charges several with treading under foot the 3d chapter of the Apostle James. Let us know who is who and what's what by a plain statement of *undeniable facts*, that the principle itself of a religious organization may not be ridiculed, where criminality only ought to suffer.

ENQUIRE.

Great Britain and America—A Political Conjecture.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* contains a noticeable recital of the recent visitations practiced towards American merchantmen by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. It says:

It is conjectured in certain quarters, that the British answer to our remonstrances against visiting our ships in the Gulf of Mexico, will in substance, be somewhat like the following:

We have in no manner changed our instructions to our commanders of vessels employed in suppressing the Slave trade. These instructions were made out several years ago, and the Government of the United States fully apprised of their nature. On the coast of Africa, where there is but little American commerce, they have not led to any evil consequences; and when the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, some months since, requested of the British Government to change the cruising ground of its squadron for the suppression of

the Slave trade from the Coast of Africa to the Coast of Cuba, we very cheerfully complied with its request. It appears that instructions which both governments deemed judicious for the Coast of Africa, were there scarcely any American commerce, have proved to be troublesome on the Coast of Cuba in the midst of your large commerce in that quarter. Her Majesty's Government regret that any such difficulties should have arisen from the change of the cruising ground of its squadron at the request of the American Government; and they will promptly give such instructions to their naval commanders in the Gulf of Mexico, as will effectually guard against similar complaints in the future."

Later from China.

By the ship *Frigate Bird*, which arrived here on 4th July, 46 days out from Hongkong, we have papers from that port to 13th May. The representatives of Great Britain, France, America and Russia had reached, on 3d May, the mouth of the Yellow river, 140 miles from Peking. Their mission to the Chinese Court, says the *Frederic of China* of 11th May, had not met that reception which the representatives of such great powers—the four maritime nations of the world—were entitled to expect. The minister Yuhk fell back on the established rules of the Empire. He could not confer with barbarians; but he deputed two mandarins of rank to talk to the leading "eye" of the Chinese Court, the Ambassador, refused to see them, and sent them back to their master with an intimation that unless by Saturday, the 1st May, an interview with an envoy possessing special powers and equal rank were accorded, he would direct the capture of two forts on each bank at the entrance of the river, and proceed to such further extremities, as the means at his command would enable him. Consistent to these orders, the forts were not anticipated. So by this time the forts are probably taken.

The emigration from San Francisco to Fraser River continued unabated. 15,000 persons had left during the quarter ending July 1st, by the way of San Francisco, and between 7 and 8,000 are estimated to have gone by land from the Northern sections of the State.

The Telegraph and its Effects on Commerce.

It is curious to note the effect upon the public mind of the mystic meshes of the telegraph which encircles the United States. The general characteristic of electric communication is consciousness. We receive news in scraps and fragments, condensed to the very quintessence of the idea sought to be conveyed. The appetite, thus supplied with the choicest morsels of novelty, grows fastidious and ceases to care for the wholesome, more coarse aliment of ordinary life. The cream of every novelty is quickly absorbed, digested and almost forgotten; subsequently, when the slower process of the mails furnishes the details, unless in exceptional cases, where curiosity is unsatisfied, calls for full particulars, they are listlessly perused, or carelessly overthrown, as unworthy a moment's attention. Thus the telegraph, amidst a thousand disavantages, is tainted with one bad defect. It vastly diminishes, if not completely destroys, that regular and constant appetite with which, in the old time of exclusive mail transportation, we were wont to sit down and calmly enjoy our budget of foreign and domestic events, with the consciousness that every line of it was new, and that no compressed summary had enlightened us a week or a fortnight in advance, and left us no relish for the proxy details. This will become more strikingly manifest when we fall into the habit of regularly reading the leading events of Europe of the day previous. The difference of from ten to twelve days, which exists between the transmission of the brief telegraphic summary and the arrival of the details, will, in this fast-moving and swift-moving age, be quite long enough to render the latter stale and unpalatable. Who will care to read the details of a ministerial crisis, or a sanguinary encounter of arms, when not alone will the items have been known nearly or quite a fortnight anteriorly, but possibly a recurrence of a similar event, but of opposite result, may have effaced the memory of the previous result; for, it must not be forgotten that, while the steamer, freighted with the news of the week, is breasting the broad Atlantic Ocean, the submarine telegraph has been daily sending its curt and pithy chronicle of current events.

There appears to be some doubt in the public mind with regard to the success of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph enterprise, but with us there is none. We regard the ultimate success of the enterprise as a certainty. [New York Shipping List.]

COWLES, in his excellent history of plants notices the virtue of hemp thus homely:—"By this cordage species are guided, bells rung, and rogues are kept in awe."

MAKE NOTE OF IT.—Remember that the Human Constitution is one that cannot be amended by a two-third vote.

"I'm living on hopes," said a young clerk.—"Capital idea, while provisions are high," replied a young lady.

Foreign Market Review.

DEAR SIR: Our last general letter was dated 6th inst., since when we have not received any mail from Europe. We hear of sales of cotton goods during the week ending July 10th, 1858, as follows:—
100 lbs British grey long cloths at 42 shillings 6d.
100 lbs French grey long cloths at 42 shillings 6d.
100 lbs French grey long cloths at 42 shillings 6d.
100 lbs French grey long cloths at 42 shillings 6d.

Exports.—Hemp has remained with a slight advance in price, and all parcels come in have been taken at 50% and 55% per piece for export, and 2 reales extra for foreign, and we shall see the quotation of the day. The receipts thus far this month amount to about \$50,000 pieces in correspondence with last year.

In Siam scarcely anything has been done, and in current export we do not hear of a single transaction, prices asked by dealers being still above the ideas of purchasers. From the provinces the arrivals have not been large, and \$16 5/8 to \$17 1/2 per piece, in the river, has been paid for *And and Cebu*. *Paraguan* is worth \$15 1/2 per piece.

The export to date for the first half of the year 1857, 34,527 pieces.
To Great Britain, 23,500 pieces, do. do. 121,000 pieces.
To Australia, 13,925 pieces, do. do. 88,800 pieces.

Rice has advanced some and sales of *Paraguan* and *Vicinos* have been made at \$14 per piece in silver. The "Dolphin" arrived on the 24th inst. from Singapore, with 10,000 pieces *Siam* rice and her cargo is not yet sold.

Indigo—non transacted since last week, for good quality *Vicinos*, *Siam* rice and her cargo is not yet sold.
Cotton—Scarcely any bills on London, 4 p cent can be obtained readily for first class bills on sight. On Hongkong 5 p cent per piece.
P. S.—The "Starlight" arrived this morning from San Francisco, and by her we have dates from the States to February 20th. The cargo of rice by the "Starlight" had been sold at 19 1/2 reales p. p. in gold, deliverable alongside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday evening, July 23.
The tonnage entering this port during the first half of the present year from home Atlantic ports was \$4,942,200, 58 tons in the corresponding period of 1857; 79,126 in 1856, and 75,994 tons in 1855. The tonnage entering from the first half of the present year from foreign ports was \$2,707,200, 43,746 tons in the corresponding period of 1857, and 61,877 tons in 1856.

The number of vessels now due from home Atlantic ports is larger than at any preceding period, for three years past, and in all likelihood not another fortnight will elapse without numerous arrivals from that quarter as well as from foreign ports.

OFFICE—Imports from December 27th to June 28th, 1858, 202 tons.

The only transactions in the past two weeks worth noticing was the sale of an auction of 18,500 lbs of *Green Java* (Quatre Bras) cargo at from 16 1/2 to 18 1/2 p. p. at which time the sale of 18,500 lbs of the same importation, since sold at auction, at 16 1/2 p. p. 270 bags *Sandwich* Islands were also placed by public sale in lots at 18 1/2 p. p.—the last sale being made at 18 1/2 p. p. We are not cognizant of a transaction having taken place. We quote best nominal at 11 1/2 p. p. and jobbing at 12 p. p.

IMPORTS—Imports from December 27th to June 28th, 1858, 202 tons.
To the arrival of the *Charger*, yesterday, there was no Boston Syrup in first hands. The sales have been 60 lbs New York at 48c, and 500 gals *Green Java* (Quatre Bras) from second hands at 67 1/2 c. To-day there were sales of 100 lbs East India, ex *Charger*, at 55c for 5 gals, and 67 1/2 c for 8 and 14 gal kegs. The *Sugar* Refinery here has turned out no Syrup during the past month. *Beauchamp* Island Molasses can make the sale of 500 lbs at 40c; 500 kegs East India and 500 kegs *Green Java*, ex *Charger*, had been sold previously to arrival on private terms.

IMPORTS—Imports from December 27th to June 28th, 1858, 202 tons and 801 cases.

70 kegs ex *Fanny Major* sold on private terms; the market value for a small lot is about 14 p. p.
SUGAR—Imports from December 27th to June 28th, from Foreign countries